Democratic Union State Ticket. Election Tuesday, October 14.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES S. ATHON. Of Marion County. FOR AUDITOR OF STATE, JOSEPH RISTINE. Of Fountain County. FOR TREASURER OF STATE, MATTHEW L. BRETT. Of Daviess County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL. OSCAR B HORD. Ot Decatur County. FOR REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT. MICHAEL C. KERR,

Of Floyd County. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SAMUEL L. RUGG.

Of Alien County. CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS. 1st District-JOHN LAW. JAMES A. CRAVENS. HENRY W. HARRINGTON WILLIAM S. HOLMAN. EDMUND JOHNSON ALEXANDER B CONDUITT DANIEL W. VOORHEES. JOHN PETTIT. DAVID TURPIE. JOSEPH K. EDGERTON JAMES F. McDOWELL. Kentucky.

Look out for a fight in Kentucky to-day, tomorrow, the next day, or some day thereafter. BUELL is after BRAGG.

O. K.

An army correspondent writes us from Washington: "I can't tell you now where I go-it would be contraband. All right on the Poto

"Vote the Union Ticket."

One of the rebel Generals, upon paroling some of the Union soldiers in Kentucky, told them to "go home and vote the Republican ticket." Why? inquired one of the paroled soldiers. In reply the rebel officer stated that the only hope the South had for securing its independence was in the Republican party maintaining its control of the Federal Government. His idea was this: Under certain contingencies the Republicans would consent to a separation of the States. They would be willing to let the rebel States "go," if they could not succeed in subjugating them and freeing their slaves. On the other hand, all the Democratic Conventions in the Northern States had taken decided and strong ground against the dissolution of the Union under any circumstances, and if the Democratic party was restored to power, it would adhere undeviatingly to a restoration of the Union. For these reasons the rebels desire the supremacy of the Republican party in the Government, and they influenced the rebel General to advise the paroled Union soldiers to vote the "Union ticket."

Gov. Andrew, of Mass., said in New York the other day that the Government should not have a man from his State until a change in the command of the army was effected. So says the Boston Courier.

Is not that treason of the rankest kind? It is stated upon the streets, but we will not vouch for its correctness, that Gov. Morron has said that not another soldier should leave Indiana unless some demands he has made upon the War Department are complied with. If this be true, is not such a position rank disloyalty?

If Governor Morros has the right to set up his will against the General Government, has not every other citizen equal authority to determine whether be will obey the requisitions of the Government upon him, unless the war is conducted to meet his notions, and the Generals appointed whom he thinks should command our armies? Are not Governors ANDREW and MORTON carrying out the extreme Southern State rights doctrine, which they have so earnestly condemned, and which is the straight pathway to secessionism? When the Governors of States attempt to coerce the Federal Government to pursue a policy they may dictate, assuming powers delegated to the United States Government by the States, it is as much an act of rebellion as the refusal of the seceding States to reorganize and yield to the National authority.

One of Them.

The Journal of yesterday, referring to those who favored a dissolution of the Union before the war began, says:

That sentiment may have been rubbed out of them in the rough contact of battle, but no man who has ever held it should be trusted with any duty that affects the life and power of the Gov-

That sentiment was held by the editor of the Journal and its adherents during the fall of 1860 and the winter of 1860-61. In evidence thereof we quote the following from that paper:

[From the Indianapolis Journal, Novembel 13, 1860.] They know very well that if they are determit ed to leave the Union, no Republican will care to have them stay. A Union preserved only by intimidation and force is a mockery, and it is better broken than whole. If South Carolina and her associates in folly really want to leave the Union, they can go without a word of objection from any man north of Mason and Dixon's line. . . We do not believe in resisting any secession movement in the least.

On the 20th of August, 1861, four months af ter the fall of Sumter, the Journal said "it had seen no reason to change the views it advocated last winter." It was willing that the line between the North and South should be just where South Carolina and her associates should desire it. for it did "not believe in resisting any secession septiment in the least."

The Journal is consistent in one regard. It says that no man who has ever favored a dissolution of the Union should be trusted with any duty that affects the life and honor of the Government. For this reason the editor of that print keeps out of the army-and studiously avoids any duty that affects the life and power of the Government. The Journal professionally advocates a prosecution of the war because it and its immediate friends can make money out of the miseries of the country, but if it could make five dollars or five cents more by reiterating its secession sentiments of 1860-61, it would be advocating the same doctrines now and henceforth.

"A Weighty Tax Bill."

The Journal thinks "that the new revenue bill before the Confederate Congress is a stinger." It takes one fifth of all produce, profit and income. Our disunion neighbor says if we would not think it impertinent, it would like to ask us how much better this tax bill is than the one we are "so constantly denouncing." The Journal pronounced the Montgomery Constitution "about as good a charter of government as could have been devised," but "a weighty tax bill" appears to be one of its results. And in reply to its inquiry we respond that the tax bill of the Confederate Cougress alone concerns the people who will be called upon to pay the tribute. It is their business, not ours. We care not whether it is better or worse than ours. We have no

ticed one thing, however, that the Republican front. At this I cyphered. I was gaining a half Congress and Administration have closely a mile an hour on them, and could catch up in twenty four hours, if all parties, including pony, could hold out. But pony was due at headquarfollowed the legislation and policy of the the South. If the Confederate tax bill is more ters at night, and then should the skirmish result operous than ours, that disparity will not continue in a rout, pony might get captured, for he would longer than the next session of Congress, if the' be an unsafe beast to trust in changing a base in front of Morgan's horses, and then General Du President does not anticipate its action by a "procmont's orderly would be without a horse. In la mation" to that effect. Think back a little. short, I bout faced, and here ham. If any of your readers has a good horse or a The Confederate treasury note system was ridifleet mule which he wishes to invest, tell him to culed by the Republicans, but in a short time send him by express to this individual. "military necessity," or Republican financiering, forced a similar policy upon us. Our Government has carried it to a greater extreme than the Confederate. We issue five cent, ten cent, twenty five cent and fifty cent shipplasters. They have not yet got into so little a business. We ridiculed the Confederate conscription, and the Jour-

so we could go on almost indefinitely and illus

publican central organ shouts amen. The Jour-

nal charges that we are eager to defeat the Fede-

ral tax bill in order that the Government may be

defeated without it, and that we are constantly

denouncing it. Our neighbor, in these charges,

never opposed a tax bill, but have ever main-

tained that it was a necessity to sustain the Gov-

ernment. We have, however, expressed the opin-

ion that the tax law, was unequal and that it dis-

criminated against the agricultural districts

of the country. This would not have been if the

Republican members of Congress representing

those districts had not permitted the shrewd and

selfish Yankee Representatives to overreach

them. And this much we say further, that if the

war debt should ever be repudiated and the tax

will be the most strenuous advocates for repudia-

We have received "a card" from DAVID

S. Gooding, which he desires us to publish. We

will give it a place on Monday, with some com-

Our Army Correspondence From

Louisville.

To day has been sufficiently eventful with one

phase of army life to interest any of your read

ers could they have looked in upon it. The

movements of such an army are connected with a

to read the morning news in front of the hotel, I

"Can you tell me where the 95th Ohio is, sir?"

LOUISVILLE, October 2.

ments thereupon.

hundred miles?"

is moving again to-day."

and farther, to see him."

after traveling two or three miles.

gaged; wouldn't hire to go out of the city any

how, unless you deposit the price of the horse

Can't risk the uncertainties of a battle." Of

Where are we Drifting! It is well, occasionally, to recur to original andmarks to see where we are drifting; and with that view we publish some extracts from the Declaration of Independence and from the Constitution of the United States:

nal pronounced the rumor that we should resort DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. to a draft a Democratic lie. Hardly was the ink The history of the present King of Great dry upon the paper that the denial was printed Britain is a history of repeated injuries and upon before a draft on our part was ordered. usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these The rebels mass their troops and the cry goes up

from the Republican press, why do we permit the He has affected to render the military indepen-Confederates to out-general us? JEFF. DAVIS dent of, and superior to the civil power. proclaims a fast and Lincoln follows suit. And He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution and unscknowledged by our laws. trate how closely the party in power follows the For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits rebel lead. And to all our accommodating Re-

For transporting us beyond sees to be tried for pretended offences.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. Art. 1, Sec. 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and draws strangely upon its imagination. We have | House of Representatives.

Art. 1, Sec. 8. The Congress shall have power * * to provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constituion in the Government of the United States or in any department or office thereof. Art 1, Sec. 9. The privilege of the writ of

habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety Freedom of Speech -- Abolition Devices

law repealed, the very party which the Journal to Suppress it. We take the following from the Metropolitan now represents, and who have made the public Record, Archbishop Hughes's organ: debt twice what it ought to be by their profligacy

It is a favorite dodge of some people now-adays to endeavor to shut up a man who disagrees with them by accusing him of Secessionism. It is an easy way of getting rid of an argument that one can not answer; it is far easier than convinc ing an opponent-in fact it is "as easy as lving." But is a man a Secessionist because he desires peace, or deprecates subjugation, or intimates a wish that personal liberty was less restricted? Is he a Secessionist because he is not blind to the discrepancies in official reports, or the short omings of Government, the iacompetency of a General, or the blunders of a statesman? Is he a Secessionist because he abhors the idea of conquerors and conquered taking the place of fellow citizens in this republic, because he wishes for no such Union as that of Ireland with England, or thousand incidents which do not occur in ordi- Poland with Russia, on this broad continent? Is he a Secessionist because he is alive to the wick Determined on an early start, I got up this edness and absurdity of enslaving white men to morning about daylight intending to take a rail- set negroes free? Is a man a Secessionist who road breakfast and be off in quest of some Indi- does not believe our Government infallible, our

ana regiments which were said to be about five army invincible and our resources illimitable? miles off, whom the Paymasters were to visit to- Is it Secessionism to hint that our Southern day. My grief commenced at the dining-room brethern are human beings still, that they have door, where Cuffy met me rather indignantly rights which it would be dangerous to disregard, with, "What you want, sah?" "A railroad break- and feelings it would be wise to take into ac fast, sir," said I. "Done quit gettin' dem kind | count? Is it Secessionism to admit that they are since de railroad don't run no more," was his re- brave and wary, or to doubt that they are so desply, shutting the door very peremptorily in my titute and desponding as it is the fashion to repface. I could do no better than to wait until resent them? Is it Secessionism to shrink common folks got up. Meanwhile, attempting from taxation, to wish that our Government was more frank in dealing with the people, more dewas made the uawilling witness of sorrows which sirous in relieving them from the horrors of sus-I could not relieve. The night trains had just arpense, more chary of interfering with the liberty rived, burdened as the trains had been for a week of the press and freedom of speech, more economwith anxious fathers, mothers, wives and child | ical of public money? Is it Secessionism to long ren to visit their loved ones whom they expected with a longing of which these people have no conception, for the reconstruction of the Union on the basis of the Constitution, on the good old guarantees that satisfied the men of '76?

said a well dressed, delicate, lady, lodding a beautiful little girl of about four years, to an officer What better are we than they, or what better on the pavement. "Gone out on the Bardstown is the negro now than he was in their day, that he road about ten miles, yesterday, and moving forshould be made a bone of contention between ward to-day," was the answer. "Is it possible?" the sections, a wedge to split up the republic? was all she replied, the tear started and she turn- Our Revolutionary Fathers never thought of leg ed away to weep a sad disappointment, and proislating negroes into equality with white men; cure a conveyance to follow. She wept no doubt, their sense of right was no more shocked by their but she got no conveyance I am sure. She had exclusion from political privileges than it was by hardly got out of sight until a hale looking wo the exclusion of the idiotic, and they were right, man with an honest leish face and I am sure an tor if, in the case of the latter, inferiority of in-Irish heart, asked the same question concerning | tellect is judged sufficient to place the individual another Ohio regiment and received substantially below the level of the race, why is not the same the same answer. "Oh, hivins! mon, and sure cause sufficient to place an interior race below

ye're not trifling with a poor woman who has come | the level of a superior? to see my dear husband it is, more 'an two hun-Is belief in this, secessionism? We think not, but we have heard men accused of sece sionism "No, ma'am, the army moved yesterday, and for less. It would be well, therefore, to know what constitutes secessionism. It would be well "And couldn't Mr. Buell have waited a day or to know if men are to be dubbed secessionists two, just? It's meself and his darlint boy here, because they cannot think as Government thinks, as he hasn't seen for more'n a twelve month, that or as every individual officer of the Government, has come all this way for to see my own Michael, from the Secretary of State down to the lowest the poor, dear man. Is he well, do you know? patrolman in a police district, thinks. For this Come along, my boy, we can walk as far as that, is what we are coming to. Meet abolitionists, or as they prefer to be called just now, emancipa-All the forenoon I met with such at livery tionists, where you will, and presume to assert stables and at street corners, and later in the day your right to think for yourseif, to criticise with I met some, five or six miles on the road, return- your lips what you condemn in your heart; proing after an unsuccessful effort to procure con- ceed on the assumption that your right to differ veyances, or to walk the required distance. from them is as clear as their right is to differ Among these were a dozen or more men from from you; refuse to accept their say-so as an ar Henry county, who had abandoned their pursuit | ticle of your political creed, and they discern at

once that you are a secessionist. My own tribulations had only begun when the In our opinion, it is not wise to bandy about darkey shut me out from the dining room. In such matters recklessly. Disloyalty to the Govthe course of time breakfast was announced, and ernment should never be assumed, for in a land shortly thereafter I began to hire a horse. It was like ours, under a Government elected like ours, only a beginning, for at every stable I met with to say that the people are disloyal is to say that the same answer-"No horse to hire; all en- the Government is unworthy.

The Reverend Beecher on Loyalty' The Reverend Beecher, as is the wont in these course I didn't deposit the money, for the very reason that Jack didn't eat his supper, and of days of infidel priests, turned God's pulpit into a course I got no livery horse. At last I remem- political hustings on last Sabbath evening, and bered that the city was under martial law, and led the lambs of his flock the bread of life after that General Dumont was in command of the this fashion:

city; and I doubted not that if he should consider "There can be only two parties-those who upthe welfare of the Union in jeopardy by my not | hold the rebels, and those who stand by the Presigetting a horse, he would impress one instantly, dent. I know it is said the President is not the hence I called at his headquarters and made Government; that the Constitution is the Governknown my condition. "Rather short of horses, ment. What! a dead sheep-skin prrchiment the Mr. G., but I will see what can be done," and Government. I should think it was a very fit one soon he reported that one of his orderlies had a for some men that I see and hear sometimes. little pony, not much of a riding horse, but the What is government in our country? It is a body best he could do, which I might have till night, of living men, ordained by the people to adminisif I would be sure to bring him back. I promised, ter public affairs according to laws written in a and was soon on the puny, realizing that General constitution. It is not a dry writing or book. Dumont is a good judge of horseflesh, for the President Lincoln, his Cabinet, the heads of the thing could neither walk nor trot worth a cent. | Executive Departments, are the Government, and The orderly had girded a spur on my right men have got to take their choice whether they

foot, which I took to be a hint that it was a nec | will go against their Government or not." essary part of a ride; hence I attempted to mend | If these doctrines were not a fair enunciation of pony's gait by a gentle application thereof, but, the creed of the Republican party as at present the brute! instead of going faster he stopped expounded by its political leaders, we should ocstock-still and kicked wickedly. Not to be out- cupy no room in our columns with extracts from done, I kicked too, and shortly I was enjoying a Beecher for the purpose of commenting on them. military lope along Broadway, musing upon the In the quotation made above we find in a narrow delights of a pony ride, when, all of a sudden, compass the present platform of Abolitionism. there was a collision between pony's foot and a First-there can be only two parties, those who bowlder, which I understood to be an order to uphold the rebels, and those who stand by the dismount, pony coming down on knees and nose, President. If this is true now, it has always been like a huge camel, to facilitate this military true of political parties in this country. It is not movement, the necessity of which I can not vet | asserted that there are only two parties, but there understand. Of course I obeyed orders, and got can only be two parties. The impossibility of off somewhat hastily and somowhat in a heap, differing with the President upon a question of and right here I suppose the laugh comes in, for constitutional right or expediency without being when I was about to congratulate myself on my a traitor is here positively and without qualificaproficiency in the manual of horse, I heard a tion avowed. Mr. Beecher is a man of too much score or more laughing as if they had seen some intelligence not to know that the statement which thing funny. As I had seen nothing of the kind be was making as a professed minister of Jesus, I did not laugh; indeed I felt opposed to it. In on the Lord's day, in a pulpit dedicated to the the midst of the laugh and much louder a sten- service of God, was not only a deliberate lie, but torian voice cried out, "Parson, is that you?" a malicious slander upon an old and honorable If that teamster, sitting so complacently on his party, whose members had given as strong proofs mule, thinks there was any hing disrespectful in of loyalty as was possible for men to manifest. my gruff "Of course it is," he must remember He is not a fool. He is a liar, and if we have not that it is not military to talk to military men already proven it, we will do so in a manner that when going through important military perform. shall be incontrovertible, and that will amply justify the language we have used in denouncing this I brushed the dust off my knee, which the hypocritical slanderer-in a manner that will satground had somehow hit (the sore is there yet), isty reasonable men that those who echo the sea-

and consented to compromise on a dog trot of electioneering purposes are as malicious and false just three miles and a half an hour. It was, as he. Now to the proofs. after all, a commendable gait, for I passed several squads of stragglers, who seemed to be doing direction you please, it is on the face of it an ab their best, to say nothing of hundreds who were surdity. It means just this: There cannot be lying in the wayside shade. In less than two two political parties in this country unless one of hours I had made five miles, and pony seemed as them is disloyal. The party which supports the herce as ever. Here I met a man returning from President is the loyal party. Oh, profound and the army. They had camped last night eleven logical Beecher, where was your loyalty before miles out and had started at three this morning, the President issued his emancipation proclamaand were probably at least twelve miles ahead tion? Where was the loyalty of your bosom friend and traveling at about the rate of three miles an | Phillips, to whom you have offered your pulpit to hour, and moreover there was skirmishing in inculcate what you know to be treason, if your

and mounted pony, a wiser if not a happier man, timents and language of Beecher for partisan and

doctrine is correct-whom you know to be the foe of the Government whether your doctrine be cor-

Under this reasoning, there has never been a Nervous Debility party opposed to an Administration whose mem-Presidential election without one of the candidates was a traitor, and it was always the defeated candidate, for the President is the Government, and the Constitution is only a dead sheep-

Aside from all testimony, we think Mr. Beech-

er's allegation is shown to be absurdly false! But we now propose to introduce evidence. We ask those who are charging the Democratic party with disloyalty to point to a single resolution passed by any assemblage of Democrats in any township, county, or loval State in this Union that denounces the Constitution. Dare Beecher ask as much concerning the fanatics among whom he is a chief? Not only this, but the Democracy in every State convention have affirmed their unalterable attachment and lovalty to the Constitution, and expressed a determination to uphold it, and restore the Union, at every hazard and every cost. The assertion of the object for which the war was prosecuted at the commencement of the rebellion contained in the Crittenden resolutions, and indorsed by the Republican party and the President, has been maintained, without deviating one hair's breadth, by every State convention, and by every Democratic press, from the day those resolutions were passed until now. Was the President loval then in indorsing them, and is he disloval now in rejecting them? We do not charge it, but in the name of all that is tors because he has changed?

The position of Beecher is proven absurd, and his charge false, by the admissions of some of the most influential journals of the Republican party. They have admitted the imbecility of the present Cabinet and Congress, and boldly affirmed the necessity of party. The leading Republi-can paper in New York, next to Greeley's, commended the action of the New York Democratic er is proven false by the presence of hundreds of thousands of Democrats in the army to-day, who are opposed, not to the President, but to his proclamation. It is disproven by the corpses of tens of thousands of Democrats who have given their lives for their country-by our graveyards and desolated hearth-stones-by our entire past history and present declaration of principles.

We submit the proof to the consideration of the country, and with it, we submit if we are not justified in branding those who charge the Democratic party with disloyalty as malignant liars. As for Beecher, let him impeach the evidence, or stand convicted .- Chicago Times.

President Lincoln's Proclamation ---What they Say in Canada.

From the Montreal Gazette. We repeat, we can see that it will give an object to the war much more definite than the pretence which has hitherto characterized it, and one which would excite foreign sympathy, if a clear way could be seen to the end. As we said, yesterday, we think one of its objects is to appeal to foreign sympathy on the question of slavery so as to prevent the recognition of the independence of the South by the great Powers of Europe. The fact of its appearing as a three months' notice gives rise to this belief. We are also the more inclined to question the motives which have prompted it because it comes from men who, at the beginning of the contest, were so liberal in their offers to slaveholders, liberal beyond the point of self-respect, if they would only not secede. It comes just before the fall elections, and No. 68 East Washington St. must exercise a decisive influence upon them. It would appeal more to foreign sympathies if it recognized empheipation as a natural right of man, instead of a punishment for secession, while the protection of slavery is in the same breath offered, as a reward for obedience to the Federal Constitution. Its effect on the South will no doubt be to embitter the war: to place before the eves of the Southerner the alternative of extermination, possibly including the slaughter of the blacks, before he can permit Federal success stimulated by the promulgation of such doctrines.

From the Toronto Leader. The nation-the great body of the peoplefeels that the President has made a false step; that he has been trifling with the public weal, he has pandered to the prejudices of a political sect, and consented to echo the shiboleth of the impracticable negro-phobiasts of the Northern States. His whole previous course precludes the supposition that he has entered upon the dangerous ground of radicalism from honest conviction. The morality of the matter is not open to doubt. The welfare of the slave did not enter into that mental argumentation which must have preceded the conclusion at which the President has arrived. It is only a few days ago that he proclaimed in the face of the whole world that the Union was above every consideration of welfare for the un fortunate negro. Could he carry out his "idea" words. Does he now expect that he will restore 300 BARRELS Sirup and Molasses; he would not tree a single slave. These are his conversation with the Chicago delegation answer. 500 BAGS Rio Coffee; Nay, rather does the proclamation carry with it dark foreboding, and a gloomy premonition of a divided territory and a dominant radicalism; and, mayhap, in this general demolition of the great structure, the President would be able to show 200 BAGS Roasted Coffee; the strong claim which he possessed to the gratitude of those whose fanaticism he was the means

Freedom of Political Action.

of advancing.

The New York World says: Grave apprehensions have arisen, within the Rice, Soaps, Tobacco, and Wooden Ware, besides a last day or two, of an attempt to stifle political general assortment of Groceries, in store and for sale by discussion and suppress that perfect freedom of political action which the people of this country have always heretofore enjoyed, and without which the form of popular elections would be a bitter and degrading mockery. It is incredible that we are in any such danger. It is incredible that the Government would meditate, or that a manly and courageous people would for a single day submit to any abridgement of the freedom of elections, or of the free canvassing necessary for placing the questions in issue fairly before the eople. The American people would dishonor heir manhood and their lineage if they were capable of supposing these rights in serious dan ger. We all know, from sympathy with each other, that before these rights can be crushed among a people trained as we have been, every street in our towns, and every valley and hillside cultivated by our hardy yeomanry, would run

with the blood of determined men. It is true there are some lew craven and some few passes among us possessing no proper sense of the inestimable value of this right. Those who would tolerate the suppression of free speech, even in a seditious fanatic like Wendell Phillips, are not sufficiently in sympathy with the great American heart to understand that the right about whose infringement they talk with such dippancy can never be in any real danger in this CELEBRATED country. It is only men of feeble courage and nension on this score. All other American citizens know that they will exercise this inalienable right. There is not hemp enough on the continent to ang half of those who will always express their opinions as freely as they breathe the air. There need be no fears that freedom of political action is in any real danger from Government interference.

The Liberty of the Negroes Incompatible with that of the Whites.

We invite the attention of the reader to the following extract from the great speech of HENRY CLAY, delivered in the United States Schate on the 9th of February, 1839:

Searcher of all hearts knows that every pulsation of mine beats high and strong in the cause of civil liberty. Wherever it is safe and practicable, I desire to see every portion of the human family in the enjoyment of it. But I prefer the liberty of my own race to that of any other race. The liberty of the descendants of Africa in the United States is incompatible with the safety and liberty of the European descendants. Their slavery forms an exception, resulting from a stern and inexorable necessity, to the general liberty in the United States. We did not originate, nor are we responsible for this necessity. Their lib erty, if it were possible, could only be estab lished by violating the incontestible powers of the States, and in subverting the Union. And beneath the ruins of the Union would be buried, sooner or later, the liberty of both races.

HIGH TAXES IN WESTERN VIRGINIA .- Farmers who come into Wheeling to the sheriff's office, say that their taxes amount to more than the rent of their farms. This is in consequence of the \$20,000 levy for the soldiers' bounty. As a gen eral thing the tax is paid willingly, and very few are found grumbling .- Wheeling Intelligencer.

MEDICAL.

pers were not traitors. There has never been a Or Spermatorrhoea, is positively INCURABLE by ANY means but those I advocate. Before commencing ANI treatment, learn how the writer actually CURED himself, and subsequently hundreds of others. Enclose a post paid, superscribed envelop to Box 176, Charlestown,

NOTICE.

OTICE IS BEKERY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERsigned Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue wil each day, for the transaction of the businers pertaining to their office. Persons whose business requires a license and who have not filed their application to that effect are requested to call at the hours aforesaid to save trouble L. M. PHIPPS, JOHN B. STUMPH. Indianapolis, Oct. 3, 1862 -c4-dlw

HATS AND CAPS.

ISAAC DAVIS Will open Monday, October 6th A new and splendid stock of Hats and Caps, At No. 15 Pennsylvania street, between Odd-Fellows Hall and the Postoffice. 03-d2

ATTORNEYS.

HENDRICKS & HORD. sacred, we ask if we are to be denounced as trai- ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Office-Etna Building.

CROCERIES.

State Convention, and admitted the charges of MORE NEW GROCERIES!

Ruger & Caldwell,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Fire Doors East of Odd Fellows' Hall, Indianapolis, Indiana.

BUTTER, Cheese, and Dried Beef; 200 HOGSHEADS New Orleans Sugar;

200 HOGSHEADS Island Sugar; 400 PACKAGES, Herring, Codfish, Halibut, and

500 BARRELS Refined Sugar;

200 BAGS Java Coffee;

200 CHESTS and Half Chests Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Oolong

A LSPICE, Cassia, Cloves, Cinnamon, and a general A assortment of Spices suitable for retail trade; ORDAGE, Cigars, Fruits, Liquors; all kinds of Nuts,

RUGER & CALDWELL,

68 East Washington street.

M ERCHANTS visiting the State Fair would do well to call and examine the above goods at RUGER & CALDWELL. 68 East Washington st.

OYSTERS.

MANN & Co's

a feeble sense of justice that can have an appre FRESH CAN BALTIMORE OYSTERS.

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